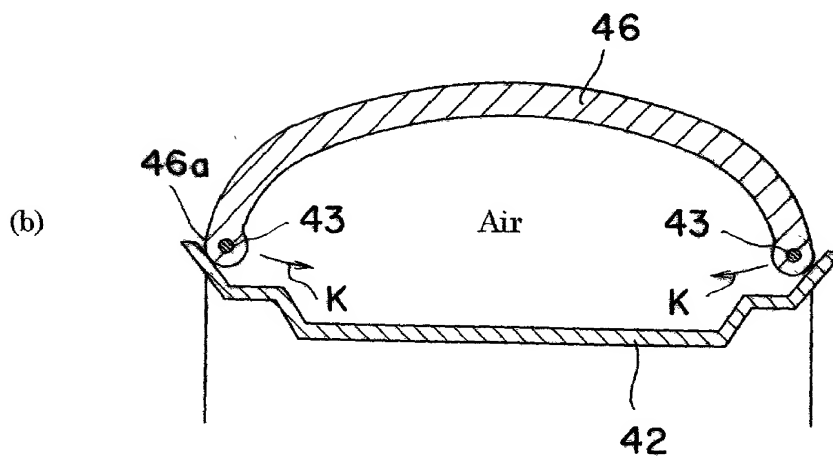
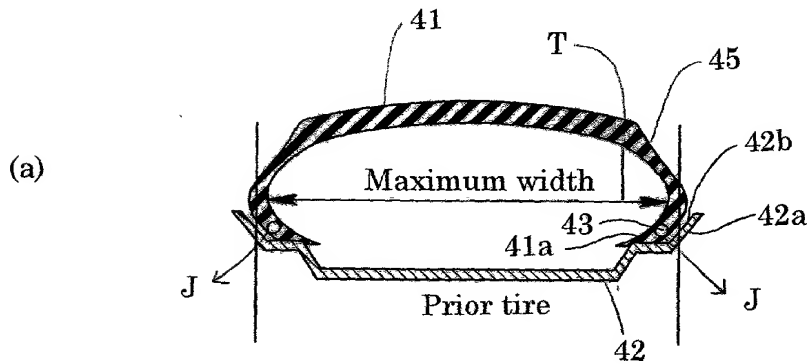


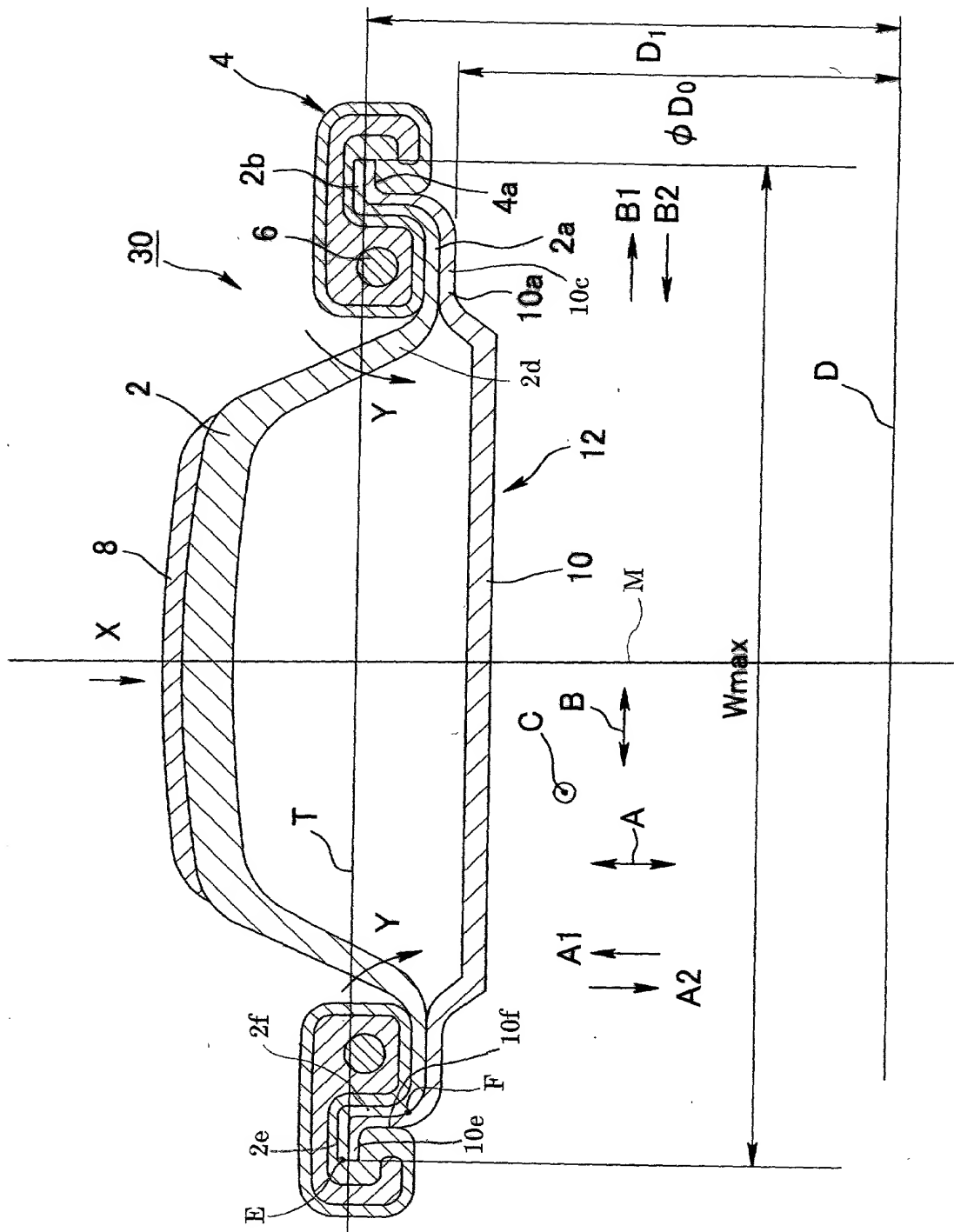
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【Fig.1】

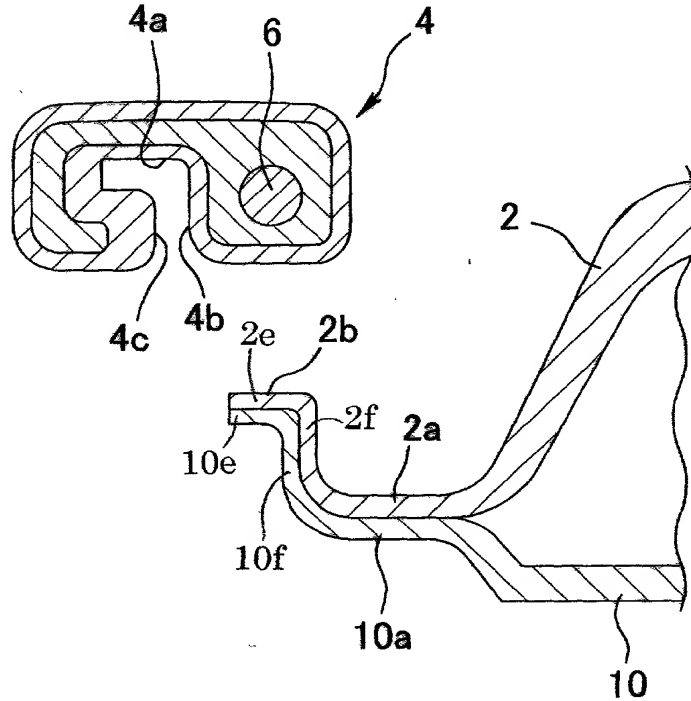


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【Fig.2】

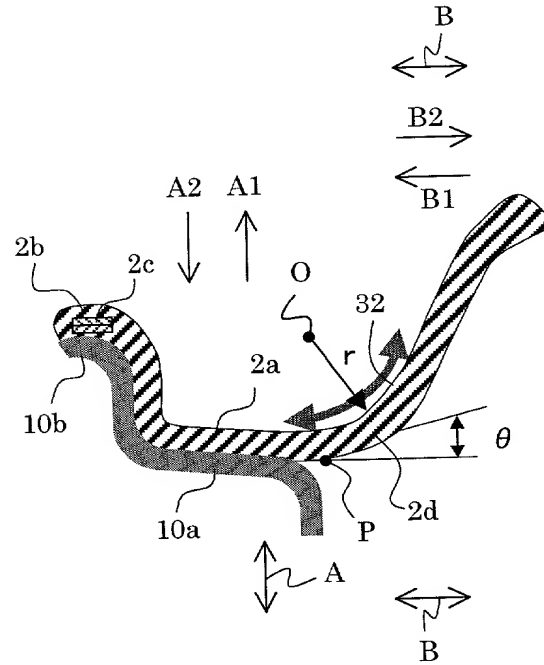


【Fig.3】



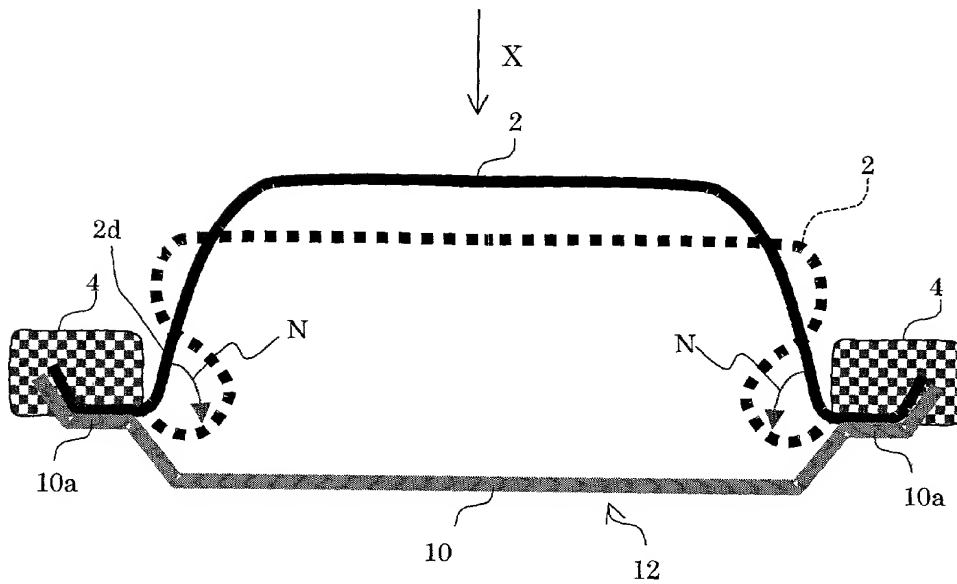
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【Fig.4】



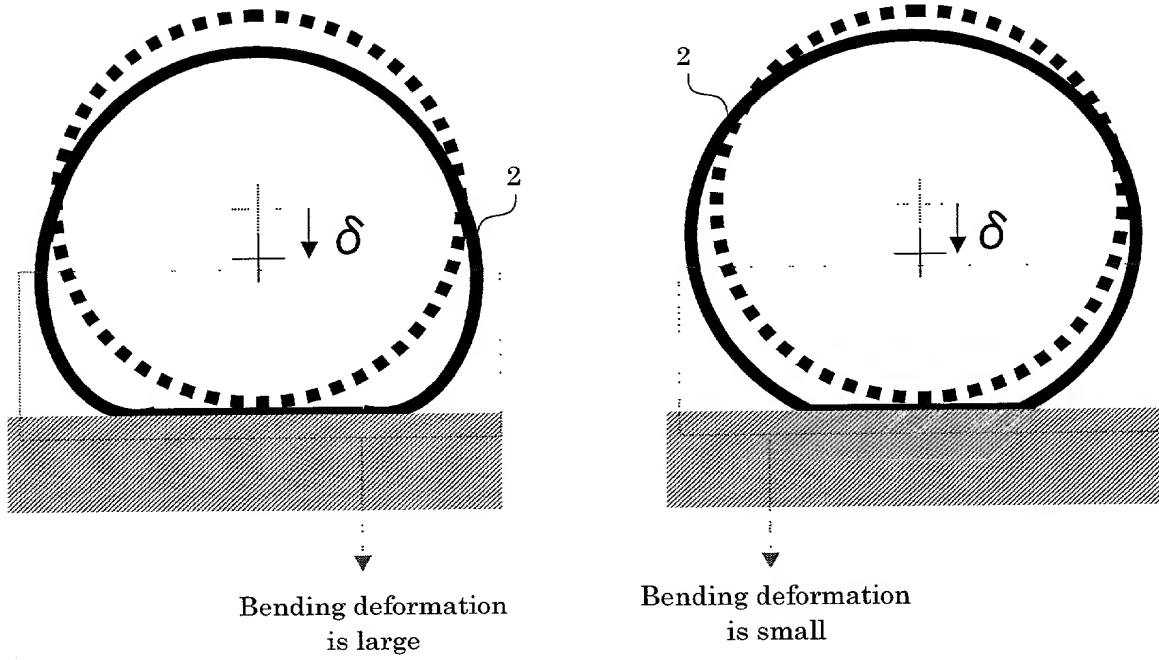
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【Fig.5】

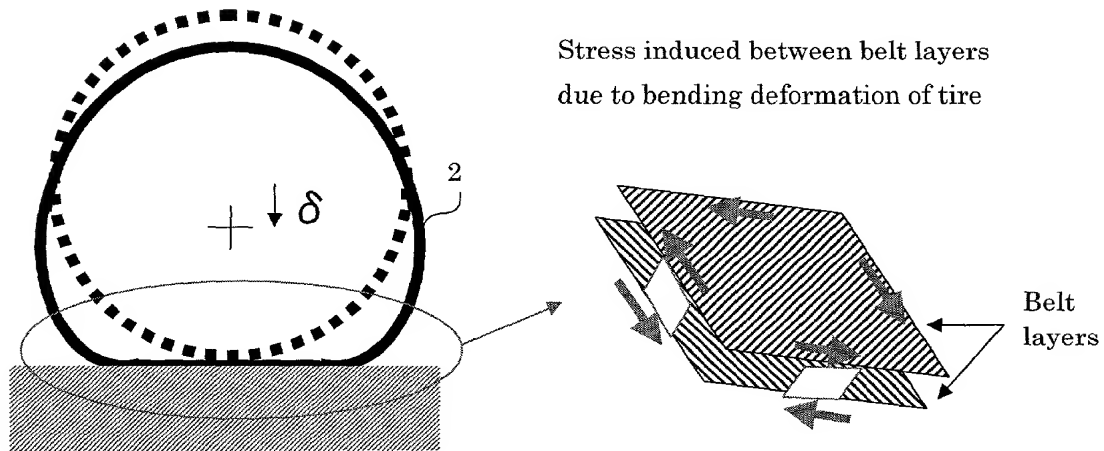


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【Fig.6】

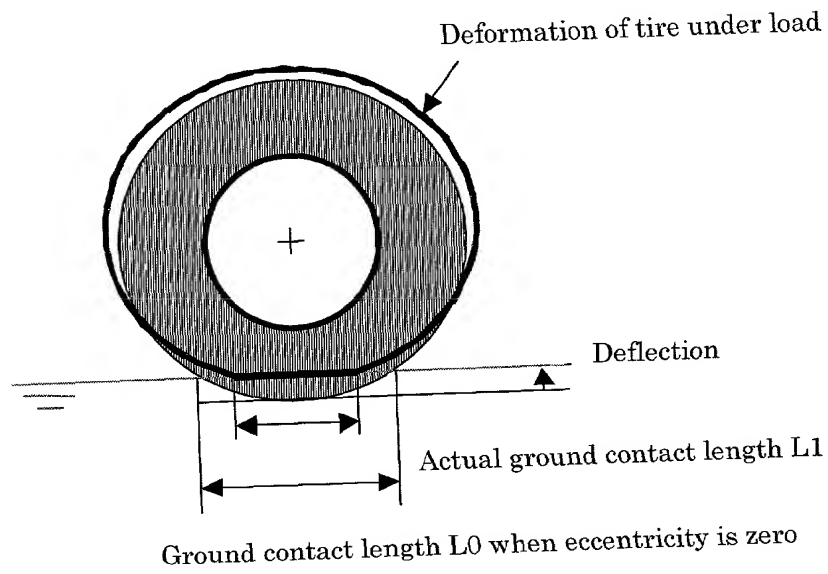


【Fig.7】



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【Fig.8】



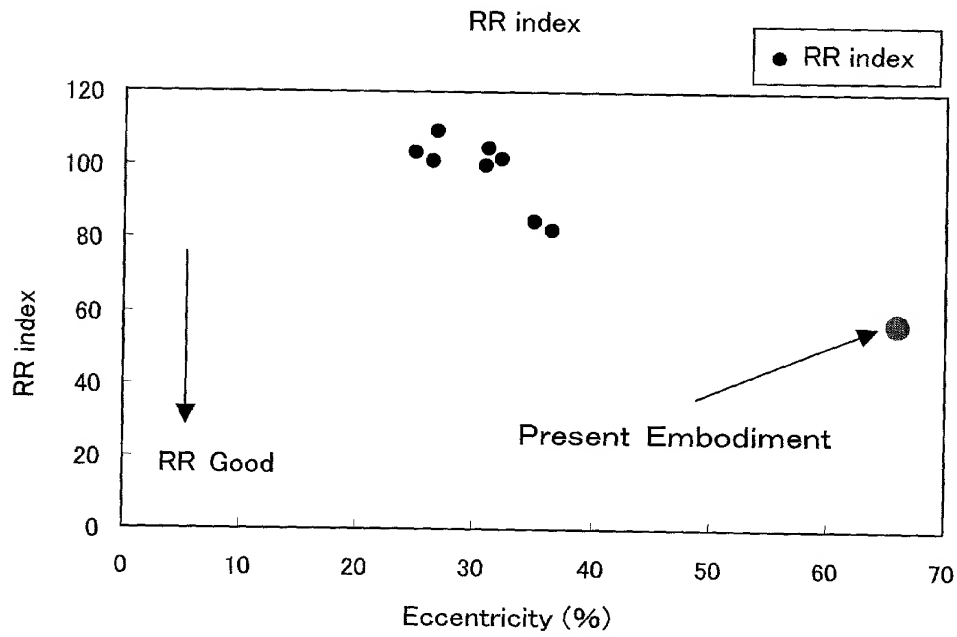
$$(\text{eccentricity}) = \frac{L0 - L1}{L0}$$

Actual ground contact length L1 is smaller than L0 (when eccentricity is zero) because of eccentricity.



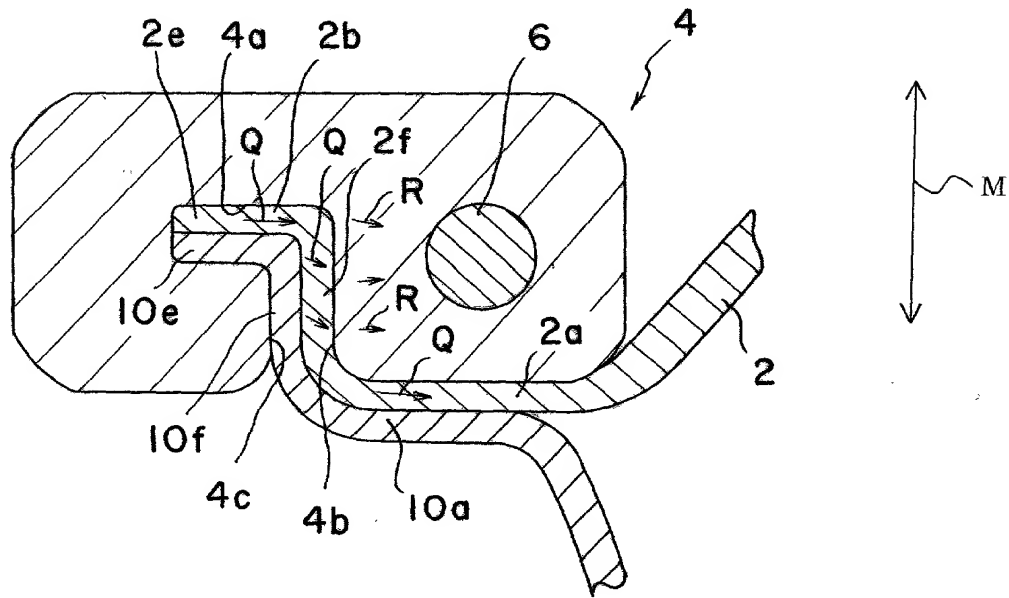
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【Fig.9】

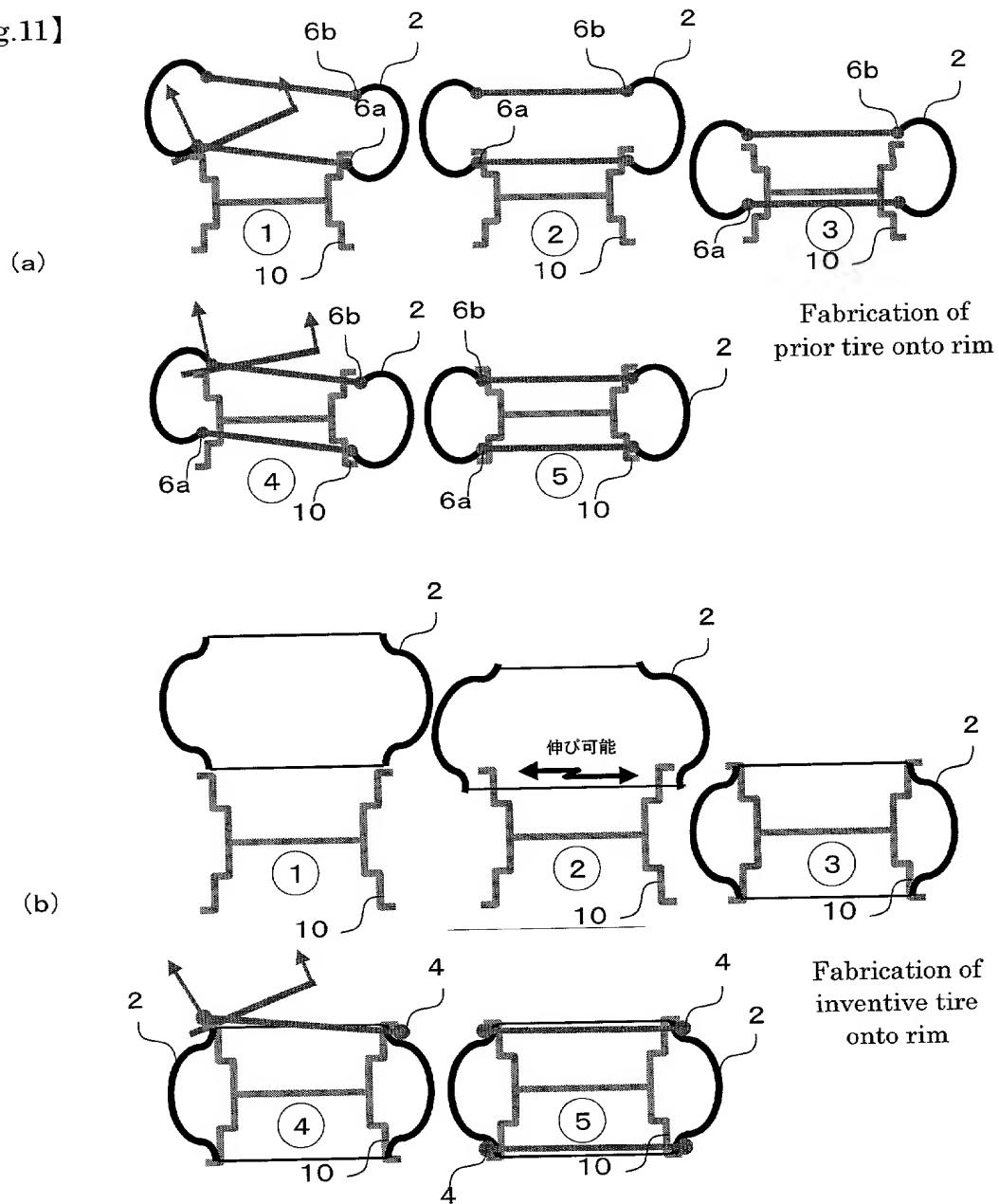


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【Fig.10】

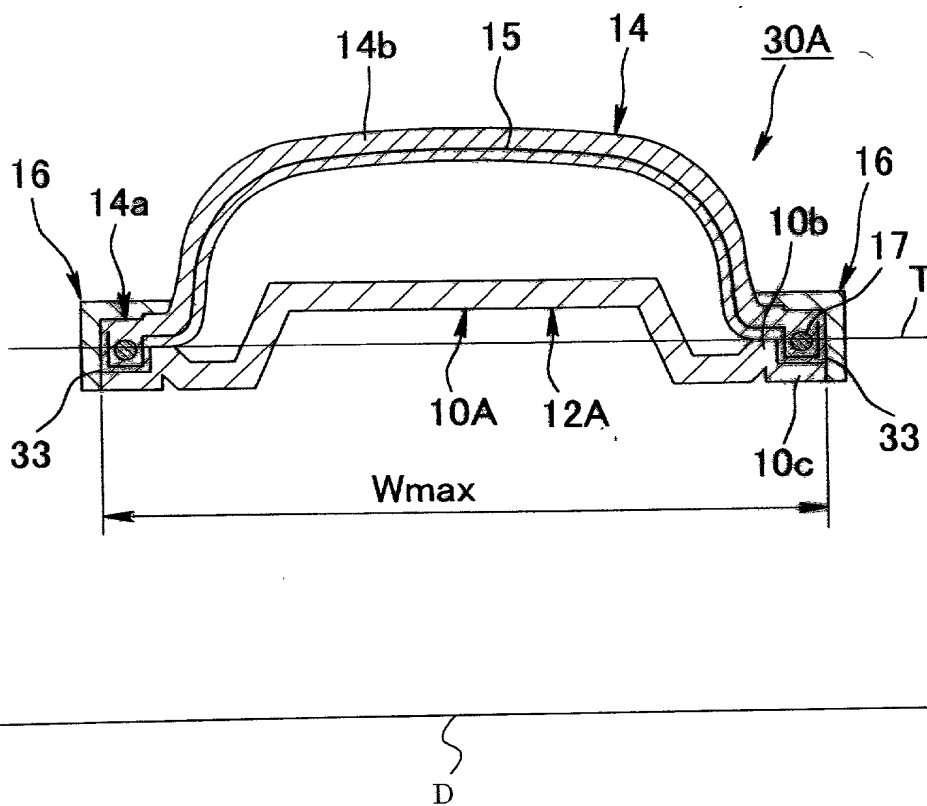


【Fig.11】

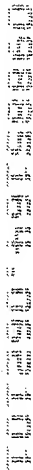


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【Fig.12】

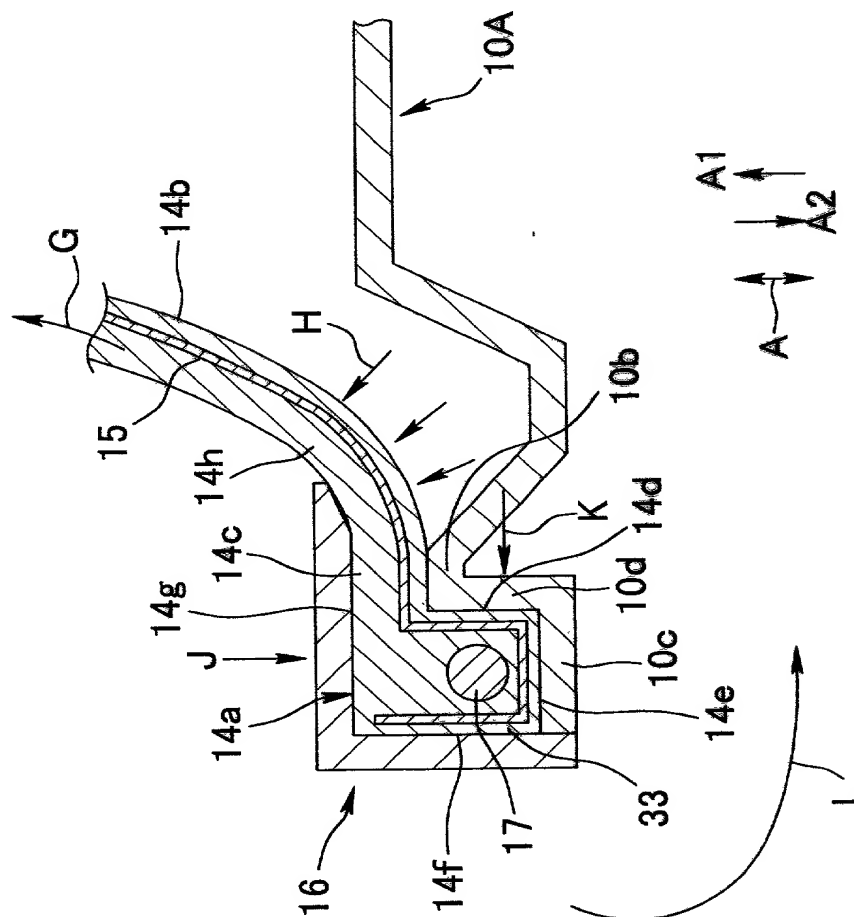


[illegible]



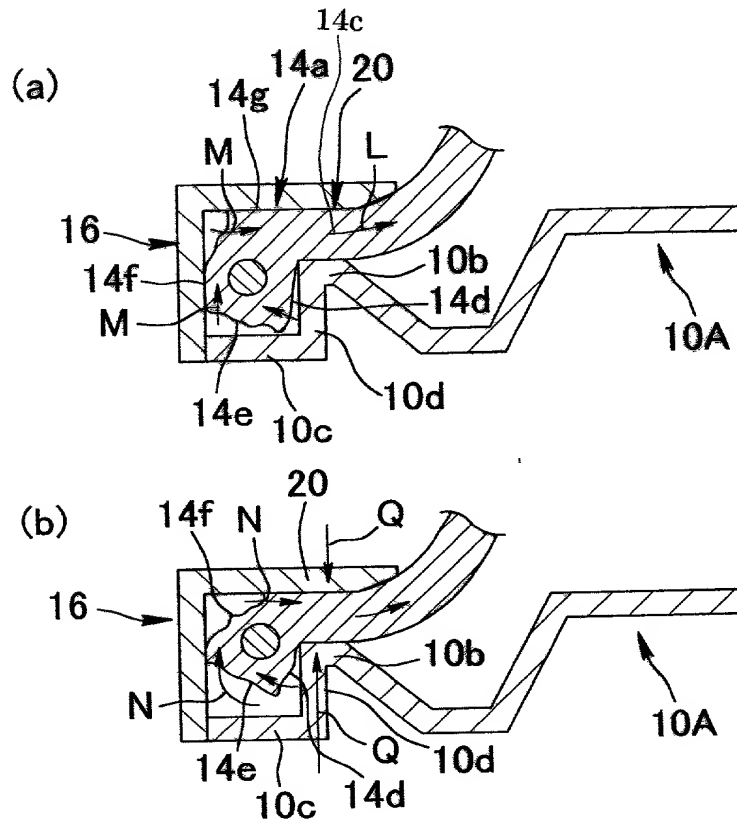
A detailed cross-sectional diagram of a mechanical assembly. It shows a base component 16 with a recessed cavity containing a circular feature 17 and a seal or gasket 33. A curved member 10A is attached to the base via a weld 17. Various dimensions and forces are indicated: a horizontal force F acts on the top surface; a vertical dimension E spans the base; a radius r is shown at the top curve; an angle  $\theta$  defines the slope of the member; labels 14a, 14b, 14c, and 14h point to different regions of the assembly; 20 points to the top surface; 32 points to the weld area; 10d and 10b label parts of the base; 10c labels a lower part of the base; P indicates pressure or force at the joint; O marks a specific point; and vectors A, B, A1, A2, B1, and B2 represent various forces or movements.

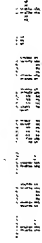
【Fig.16】





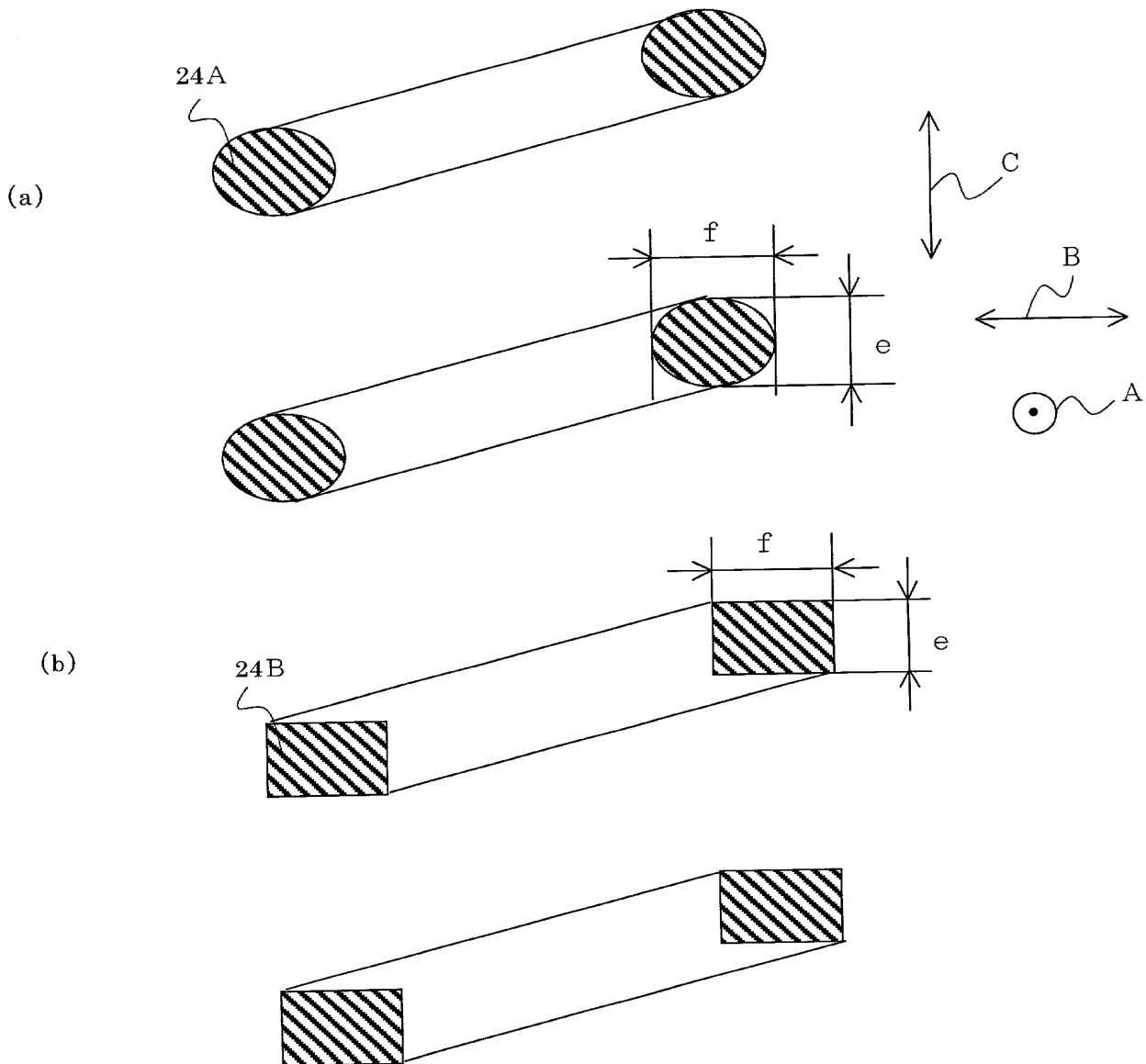
【Fig.17】



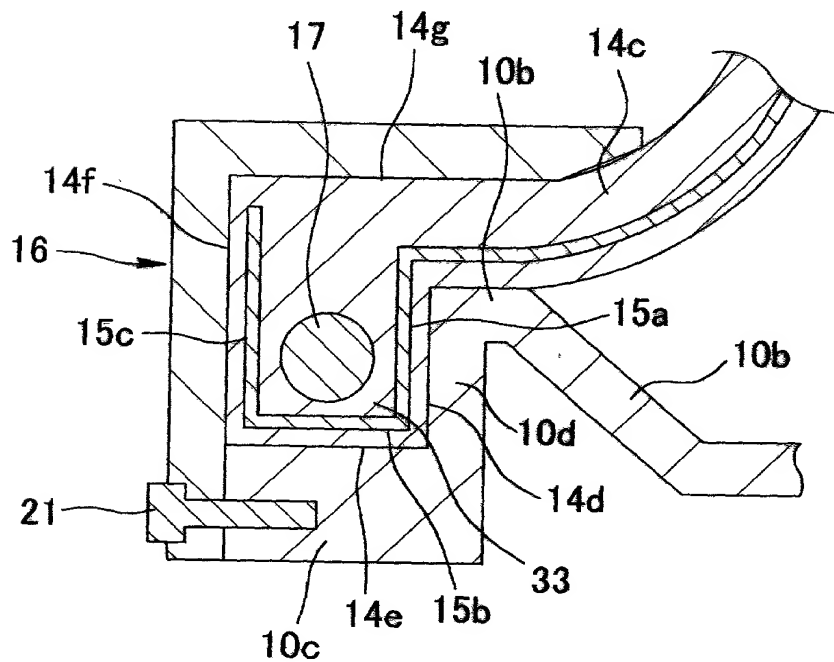


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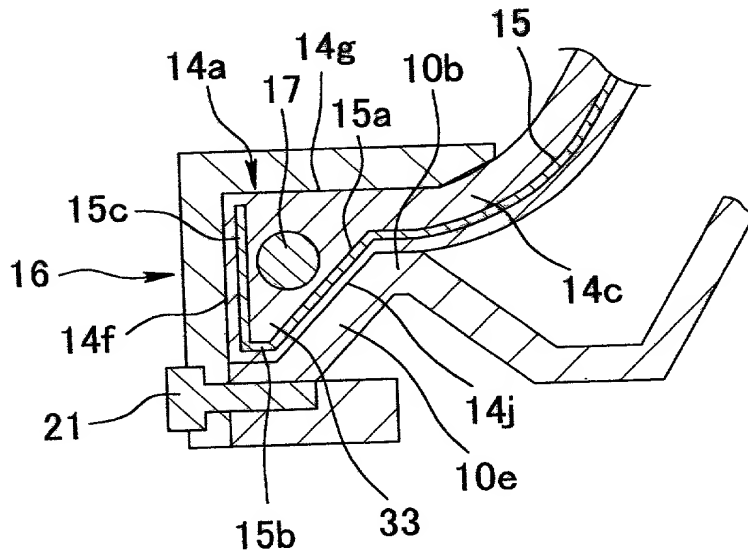
【Fig.19】



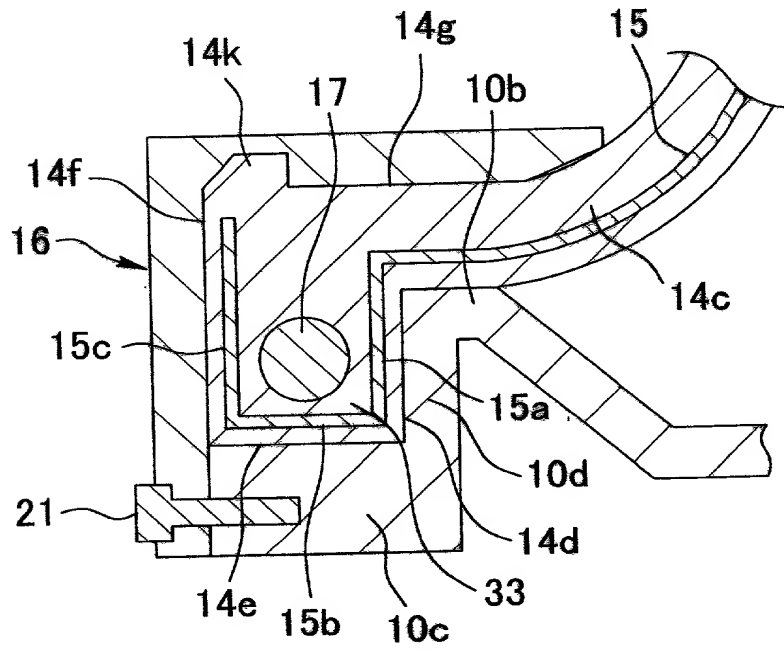
【Fig.20】



【Fig.21】



【Fig. 22】



【Fig.23】

